

REPORT

OF THE

KENTUCKY ASYLUM FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

(AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY),

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1873.

FRANKFORT, KY.:
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1873.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, November 17th, 1873.

To His Excellency, P. H. LESLIE,

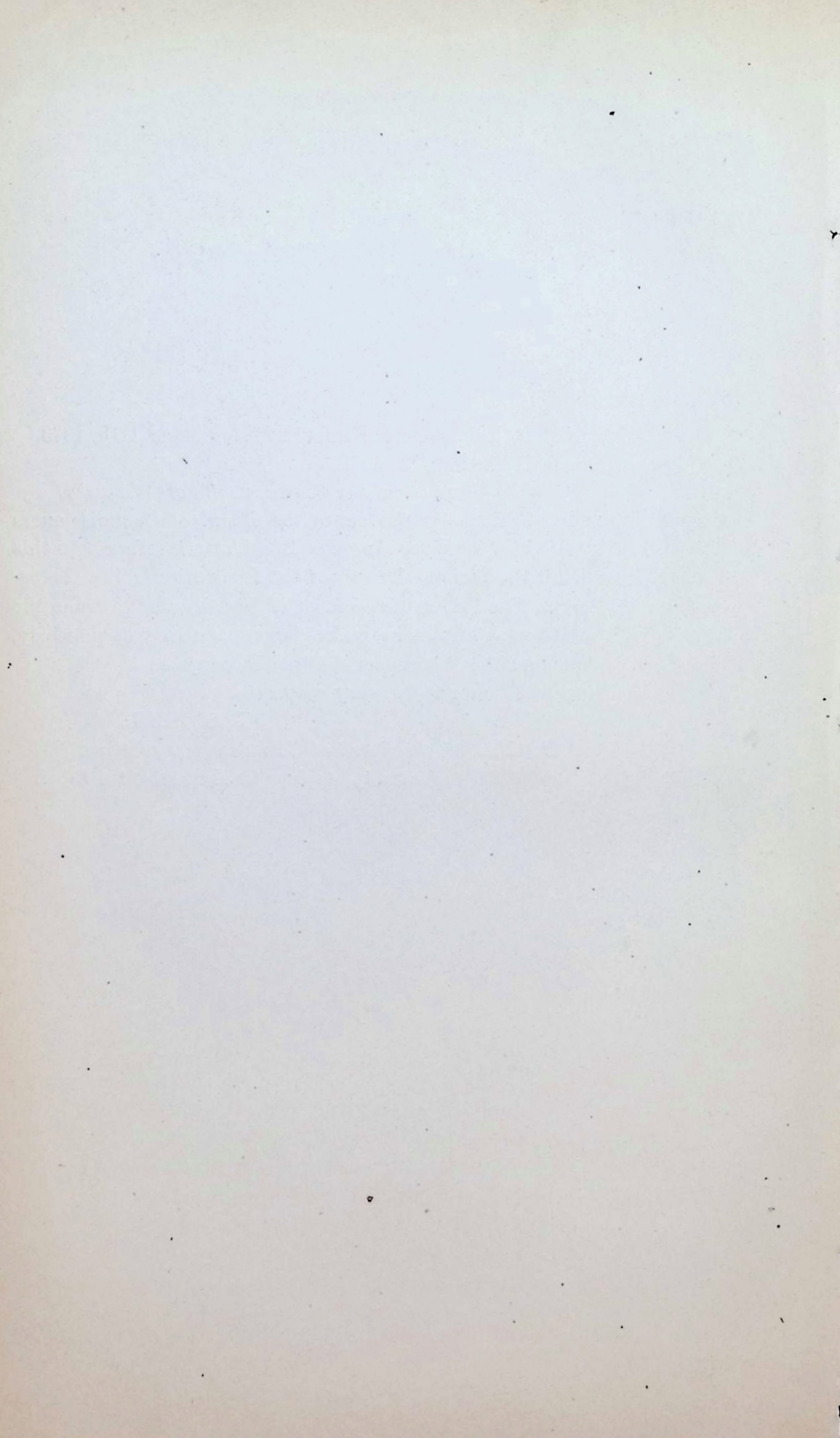
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

HONORED SIR: In obedience to the act of the Board of Commissioners of the Kentucky Asylum for Educating the Blind, at a meeting held this afternoon, I transmit the Annual Report of the Institution. The Treasurer, John G. Barret, Esq., is, on account of ill-health, absent from the city, on a visit to Illinois; but, as he makes his reports to you quarterly, it may not be important that his report shall accompany this.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

T. S. BELL,

*President of the Board of Commissioners of the
Kentucky Asylum for Educating the Blind.*



OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF THE KENTUCKY ASYLUM
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

SUPERINTENDENT.

B. B. HUNTOON.

STEWARD.

E. J. VAUGHAN, M. D.

MATRON.

Mrs. SARAH J. HUNTOON.

TEACHER.

Miss CLARA MATTINGLY.

TEACHER.

Miss FANNIE POWELL.

TEACHER.

Miss JULIA PURNELL.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

WILLIAM PLATO.

TEACHER OF HANDICRAFT.

DAVID LASCH.

SEAMSTRESS.

Miss BETTIE RELF.

PHYSICIAN.

T. S. BELL, M. D.

ASSISTANT PUPILS.

ALICE WALKER,
LOUISA MONOHAN,
CHARLES FREDERICK.

1900

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1. The first group of students (Group 1) was assigned to read the text and identify the main idea of the passage. They were also asked to underline the key words and phrases.

..... 1.15

... ..

STANLEY MILLER

1990

• *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in all photosynthetic organisms. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl a is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy in the form of ATP and NADPH.

$\mathcal{F} = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ and $\mathcal{G} = \{g_1, \dots, g_m\}$ are two families of functions from X to Y . Then $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ if and only if $f_i \in \mathcal{G}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

JALSHYU

C. J. Allen

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2000

1990

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

To His Excellency, P. H. LESLIE,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky :

The Commissioners of the Kentucky Asylum for Educating the Blind, respectfully submit the report of the thirty-first session of the school. We are gratified in being able to bear testimony to the continued prosperity of the Institution. The pupils have generally shown more interest in their studies during the present term than in any previous year of the school. The Superintendent has secured an excellent corps of teachers, who, with his own indefatigable labors in supervision of every field of instruction and improvement for the pupils, have incited the scholars to very earnest attention to the means furnished by the Commonwealth for securing the welfare of the blind children of the State. We have watched the progress of the pupils with great care and with satisfaction.

We cannot speak in too strong terms of our gratification in the devotion of Mr. Huntoon to his labors in the management of the Blind School. With rare qualifications as a scholar and teacher, he combines great industry and energy in the performance of every duty belonging to his office. During last vacation, instead of enjoying that rest and recreation given to the pupils and teachers, he industriously engaged himself in the construction of two maps of physical geography for the blind, and by his skillful use of fine saws and carving tools produced two invaluable maps for the Kentucky School that are far superior to anything of the kind in any blind school. Indeed, they are the only maps of their kind in existence. As means of instruction, they are invaluable. By their use, the blind can be taught physical geography as easily as seeing pupils; and this is the only kind of geography that is worth studying. We doubt whether these maps could have been made under a cost of less than three or four hundred dollars, and we have no idea where we could have had them constructed. The cost of them was a mere trifle. In all labors for promoting the instruction of the blind, and in improving their physical condition, we feel that, in Mr. Huntoon, we have secured for the Kentucky Institution all the qualities of a Superintendent that are desirable.

Under an act of the Legislature, at the recent session, eight thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of heating the edifice of the

Blind School. In order to be properly ready for this improvement, Mr. Huntoon prepared measurements and drawings, giving the cubic spaces of walls and lights for all the rooms and halls of the building, which were submitted to all the persons who undertook to make bids for the work. The entire charge of the work was given to a committee, consisting of Captain Z. M. Sherley, and Messrs. Gavin Cochran, and Wm. Kendrick. These gentlemen obtained bids from several establishments, which were submitted to the Commissioners. This board were convinced that while the bid of Miles Greenwood & Co., of Cincinnati, was the lowest, it was also the most satisfactory, and instructions were given to the committee to contract with Greenwood & Co. The work has been so far completed, and answers the purpose thus far so perfectly, that we hope we may not find it necessary to make any additions to it. That can be determined only by the experience of the coming winter.

By an examination of the statements of the papers marked A, B, and C, it will be seen that the expenditures for heating the building, and for the improvement of the water facilities of the edifice, by which security against fire is amply provided, and great comforts for the inmates are given, are less than the sum appropriated by the General Assembly for the purpose. Of this great improvement we could scarcely speak too strongly. We now have a sense of safety against fire that we have never known before. The heat of the building is of an excellent kind, combining comfort and health for the inmates. No class of children need exercise more than the blind. There are few of them who have not some constitutional defects that may be improved or removed by well-regulated exercise. In addition to all the other advantages of heating the large halls of the building is this great one—in the dreariest and coldest days of winter the children can now take exercise as fully and comfortably as in the open air in May or June.

The boilers are nearly perfectly fitted for their work. In order to secure them for working satisfactorily, and to prevent them from burning because of sediment in them, we had to dig a deep sewer, much of it eleven feet in depth, a portion of it through the walls of the building, for carrying off water from the boilers and for the use of blow off valves. This sewer, over two hundred feet in length, is of iron, made of old pipe belonging to the Institution. The drainage is very perfect. The entire work cost six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-seven cents. This leaves in the hands of the Commissioners one thousand and thirty-eight dollars fifty three cents with which to finish some portions of the work and to supply any deficiencies of heating power that winter may develop. Thus far the apparatus works perfectly to our satisfaction. The work has been executed with skill and integrity, and is

faultless in its operations as far as completed. It is due to Captain Z. M. Sherley, chairman of the committee on the heating arrangements, to say that much of the saving to the Commonwealth was effected through his constant supervision of everything about the work, and his ample knowledge of the whole subject. Through our confidence in the committee, we were enabled to dispense with the employment of an architect for this work.

Each one of the bills referred to in the papers of the committee is itemized, and vouchers for every cent of the expenditures have been submitted to this Board and are in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners.

We have not made any use of the appropriation for introducing illuminating gas into the building. There is a strong probability that the road-bed in front of the Institution will be considerably lowered, and we feel that it is advisable to wait until that improvement is made. In the report of the Superintendent of the school reference is made to the appropriation for the purchase of models of various objects for instructing the blind pupils. We are in daily expectation of the arrival of the articles, purchased by Professor J. Lawrence Smith, in Paris. He is in that city now, and is not expected to reach home until some time in December.

Dr. J. Knapp, of this city, has presented to the Institution an excellent collection of fossils of the early life of the globe. They were selected with reference to the feeling powers of the pupils. The blind children can learn the forms and history of these corals as well as seeing children can, and they take a lively interest in everything of the kind. No one can watch the operations of a School for the Blind without recognizing the fact that, as far as possible, they should be taught all that is known to be useful to pupils who can see. In our report to the Legislature last year, we gave numerous instances of successful achievements by the blind in a variety of fields of art and of business. Among these instances were cases in the history of the pupils of the Kentucky School for the Blind. A number of these pupils, who are making a good livelihood by mechanical employment, are well known to us. The following record will serve as a specimen: A pupil of the Kentucky School, named Geo. W. Hughes, of Big Spring, Meade county, addressed a letter to Dr. Lasch, the excellent teacher of handicraft in the Blind School, informing him of the business he had secured. He had procured a spring wagon, and hired a boy for a driver, by which means he hunted and found work at mattress-making. He had accumulated the sum of \$500, his own earnings, and he frequently makes fifty dollars a week. He hopes soon to be able to have enough to enable him to open a shop in a town he had selected.

This is one example among many similar instances reported to us. These are the results of that wise care manifested by the authorities of Kentucky in providing means by which these unfortunates may be made useful to themselves and others; by which they are lifted from a mere vegetable life into the adornments and utilities of a useful manhood. The failure to recognize the claims of this unfortunate class, which consigns them to neglect or indifference, would inflict a stigma upon civilization, which we rejoice to know does not lie at the door of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Inspired by the enlightened philanthropy thus exercised by the authorities of the State, we have earnestly and persistently labored to make the Kentucky School for the Blind equal in all the elements of usefulness to any other school of the kind in the world. We have abundant evidence to show that we have not fallen far short of the fulfillment of these desires.

We have referred to the blind teacher of handicraft, Dr. Lasch; justice to his eminent usefulness requires that we shall say something more than we have said of his merits. He has charge of the mechanical department, and he has managed it, as usual, to the great advantage of the older male pupils, who have had, during the last year, special opportunities in upholstery work that they have appreciated. Dr. Lasch, the teacher of this department, is unwearied in his efforts to advance the pupils under him, and, being blind himself, understands the difficulties to be overcome by the blind pupil; while, at the same time, through his energy and industry, his example is an incentive to persistent effort on the part of his pupils.

In addition to the literary enjoyments secured to the blind children of the Commonwealth, and to which they are as much entitled as any of the children of the State, we take much interest in teaching all that can be induced to apply themselves the best methods within our power for mastering music and handicrafts by which they may support themselves and become useful members of society. While our success in these objects has not been all that we desire, we have met with a great many satisfactory results. The removal of any class of persons from the pauper lists of the State, and their conversion into useful producers, is a great gain to the Commonwealth. We have done this in numerous instances, and if we could carry the blessings of the training of the Blind School of Kentucky into the minds of all the blind children of the State who need them, we should have a high degree of satisfaction in the discharge of the onerous duties we perform for the people of Kentucky; but we regret to know that there are numbers of blind children in the State to whom the school is almost perfectly inaccessible. We have given a great deal of annual labor in efforts to awaken among the parents or friends of the children a

recognition of the beneficence of the Commonwealth toward them. If we could gather into the school all the blind children who need its benefits, while the enlargement of its usefulness would be great, the ratio of expense would be lessened. We could easily instruct one hundred pupils without making any material approach to doubling the expense incident to educating fifty. After having exhausted all our efforts in endeavoring to increase the number of pupils, we again invoke the Legislature to assist us in this needed work. Many of the pupils are too poor to pay traveling expenses for themselves and for companions to take care of them during the journey. At the last session of the Legislature a bill passed the Senate providing for the payment of mileage for children unable to pay traveling expenses to the school; the bill was thoroughly provided against frauds; it required proof to be taken by the presiding judge of the county in which the applicant has residence, and upon the certificate of the judge to the Treasurer of this school, our officer pays the mileage, the amount of which is expressed in the bill. This bill was never acted upon by the House, and for this reason the Blind School has failed to derive any increase of pupils from this needed aid to the Institution. We earnestly invoke the attention of the House of Representatives to this important utility for the blind children of the Commonwealth.

Another important feature of the blind school training is seen in the great improvement of the constitutional health of the children. The majority of them enter the school with feeble vital forces from impoverished blood. A long course of observation and experience in this field, on the part of some of the members of this Board of Commissioners, enables us to bear testimony to the rapid improvement in the health and vigor of many of these pupils. The laws of hygiene are thoroughly understood and enforced by the Superintendent and Matron of the school. At no period, in the history of the school, have we seen these laws of health as intelligently and as vigilantly administered as they are by Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon. We feel confident that if parents, or friends of blind children, could see for themselves the immeasurable benefits provided by the State for the pupils of this school, they would feel the deepest solicitude for securing to the children these ample means of physical welfare. We have never seen in any family more watchful care, more intelligent action, for the well-being of children, than that constantly exercised by the Superintendent and Matron of this Institution toward the children of the Blind School. In the sickness of the children these faithful officers watch over the sufferers, and see that nothing that can promote the recovery of the sufferers is omitted. This has something to do with the rapid cures of sickness, and the diminutive death rate among the children of the Blind School. The President of the Board, through his almost

daily visits to the Institution, is so familiar with these useful labors that he feels that all who are interested in the blind should know something of them.

During the past summer the attention of the physician was directed to the condition of the eyes of one of the girls, and of one of the boys. The eye-lashes were turned upon the balls of the eyes, inflicting almost constant torment upon the sufferers. Professor J. M. Bodine, of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, at the request of the physician of the School, very generously and skillfully operated upon the diseased eye-lids, and the operation has proved to be a very successful one.

An interesting case was sent from Lexington, without the certificate that we usually require. This young lady could see to get about very well, and the Commissioners had their doubts as to her title to be in a School for the Blind. The law creating the Blind School provided for such cases that have sight, but who are likely to become blind by the use of the eyes in studying. We felt that it was necessary to ascertain the true nature of the case before us. This could be done only by the use of the ophthalmoscope in the hands of a master of that instrument. An examination by ordinary method cannot determine anything about the health or disease of the posterior chamber of the eye. The anterior chamber did not reveal anything respecting the perils to the sight of the young lady whose case was in question. At the request of the Board of Commissioners, Professor Bodine examined, with the ophthalmoscope, the eyes of the young lady, and discovered a well recognized disease, from which, with abstinence from the use of the eyes, and careful attention to hygienic regulations, she might recover. Professor Bodine suggested that instruction in the Blind School, and the excellence of the hygienic care in the Institution, offered the only means by which she could be educated, and, at the same time, be saved from total blindness. She may possibly recover the use of her eyes. The disease of this young lady is described by Liebrich, and well portrayed in one of his plates, as one of the forms of choroiditis; it cannot be discovered, except through the agency of the ophthalmoscope. We have referred to the case in the hope that similar cases may learn the means of being educated, and of saving the eyes from total and incurable blindness.

We earnestly ask the attention of the authorities of the Commonwealth to the interests, not only of the blind children at the school, but of those who are out of it, and who should be induced to enter upon the educational training provided by the State for its blind youth.

For additional information we refer to the full report of Mr. Huntoon, Superintendent of the Blind School, and to that of Dr. E. J. Vaughan, Steward of the Institution.

May we not ask of the General Assembly a change of the name of this educational institution from that of Asylum given to it by the general act in reference to the charitable institutions of the State? This is a school, not an Asylum. This misnomer, which can do no kind of good, has inflicted a great deal of annoyance upon us. We ask that the school be again called the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, a name which it wore for thirty-one years of its existence.

In the report of the United States Commissioner of Education we find that the expenses of the various blind schools of the country range from \$205 to \$750 per annum, for each pupil. According to the same report the expense of each pupil in the Kentucky School is placed at \$334 per year. The source of error in these estimates is this: some of the schools reported to the Commissioner the entire number of the pupils for the year; the number in the Kentucky School embraced only those in attendance at the time the circular of the United States Commissioner was received. These two methods would make a material difference in representing the expense. We feel very confident that we watch over the expenditures of this Institution as vigilantly and carefully as we do over our individual expenses. We are responsible to the State for the expenditures of the school; not a dollar can be drawn from the funds appropriated for the Institution, except upon a warrant ordered at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners. Every bill brought before us is carefully canvassed, and is approved only when we are satisfied that it is just and reasonable.

In behalf of the school, we cordially thank the proprietors of the Daily Courier-Journal and the Daily Commercial, of Louisville, and Dwight's Journal of Music, for the gratuitous use of their publications for the benefit of the blind pupils. They fully enjoy the opportunities for tracing these "maps of the busy world."

In reference to the act of the General Assembly changing a number of the features in the management of the charitable institutions of the Commonwealth, we respectfully report that this Board has done all in its power to secure a thorough obedience to the law. We were not able to give a fair trial to that part of it requiring cultivation of the vacant ground of the Institution. We have but a diminutive amount of ground for gardening purposes. A large portion of the land back of the Institution, less than five acres, is occupied by excellent varieties of fruit trees, which, in a good fruit season, yield a large amount of useful sustenance to the pupils through a portion of the summer, the whole of the fall and winter. We doubt whether, at the same expense, we could make any crops as remunerative as these fruit trees. When the law went into effect, the season was too late to undertake new gardening enterprises. But we shall now remove some useless trees and prepare the ground this

fall for garden products next spring, by which means we shall be able to render a better account in our next report than in the report of this year. We are making arrangements for planting the best varieties of blackberries and raspberries, which yield good returns without expensive labor for cultivation. The Board take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity and excellence of Dr. E. J. Vaughan, in the discharge of the duties of Steward.

On motion of the Hon. James Harrison, the following addition was, by a unanimous vote, made to the report:

We are constrained, under a sense of duty to the Institution and to the Commonwealth, respectfully to represent that the appointment of a Steward to this Institution is unnecessary. Before the passage of the act requiring a Steward to be appointed by the Governor, the Superintendent, under the order and inspection of the Board of Managers, purchased supplies for the Institution. No claim for supplies or other charges was ever ordered to be paid until examined and approved by the Board of Managers, and they directed the President to draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount. The Superintendent was not allowed anything for such services, and he had then, and has now, sufficient time to purchase supplies without any injury to the Institution.

It is claimed that the statute referred to, literally construed, gives the Steward, with his family, the right to reside in the Asylum, and two families, instead of one, be supported by the State, which, with a salary of five hundred dollars, would cost the State at least twelve hundred dollars more than formerly. There would necessarily be conflicts of jurisdiction that would be very prejudicial to the school and extremely annoying to the Board of Commissioners. No one can properly complain of the appointment by the Governor of the Steward of this Institution. He is a gentleman every way qualified for the duties of the office, and has faithfully discharged them. Our objections to this part of the law rest upon the ground that the office of Steward for this Institution is totally unnecessary, and entails an useless expenditure of money without any corresponding benefit to the Institution or Commonwealth.

The report was unanimously adopted.

T. S. BELL, *President*.
WM. F. BULLOCK,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
JAMES HARRISON,
Z. M. SHERLEY,
HENRY J. STITES,
A. T. POPE,
WILLIAM KENDRICK,
GAVIN H. COCHRAN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Members of the Board of Commissioners of the Kentucky Asylum for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: Since the last annual report there has been no case of death or severe illness in the school. In the early part of January, while the small-pox was prevalent in the city, one of the male pupils contracted the disease during a visit to the city, and was taken sick with varioloid. He was at once removed to a room in a part of the building where none but his nurse and physician were allowed to see him, and in a few weeks he was engaged in his studies as usual, and no other person in the house took the disease. The experience of the school in former years was so assuring that no alarm was felt, nor was a single exercise of the school interrupted.

While the condition of the school is by no means perfect, still there are evidences of improvement that are extremely gratifying. There seems to be a more perfect harmony this year than last between the pupils and their teachers; and this in itself is a most favorable symptom. There has resulted from this a greater progress, and fewer breaches of discipline; and while all employed in the Institution labor in this direction, the workings of the school cannot fail to be efficient.

The labor of overcoming bad habits, of inspiring energy, of teaching independence of thought in those whose condition tends to make them dependent on others, is no slight one, and must depend for its success upon the careful training of years. Even after all the pains that have been taken to inculcate right principles, there are occasional cases of ingratitude and insubordination on the part of those who have received nothing but kindness and benefits from the school. While such cases are discouraging, they are by no means confined to institutions for the blind.

One of the bad habits that has been the source of much trouble, is the use of tobacco. While a love of personal neatness has been sufficient to induce some to give up the habit, there have been others who did not seem to care how dirty it made them look, or how vilely it made them smell. Still the most earnest efforts have been made to check the habit, and with some degree of success.

The text-books furnished by the American Printing House for the Blind have been of incalculable service in the work of teaching. By their aid the children have been put upon their own powers, and have enjoyed the privilege of studying their lessons like children in ordinary schools. The loss of time, occasioned by the absence of text-books, can only be appreciated by those teachers who have managed their classes with and without text-books. Apart from the service that the Printing House has done the blind not connected with the school, the good it has done the school cannot be exaggerated. It is the only source from whence the school can expect text-books.

The Auzoux models, illustrative of physiology, that the last Legislature most judiciously and generously ordered to be purchased, have not yet arrived from Paris; but the funds were placed in the hands of Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, who kindly undertook the task of selecting them for the school, and their arrival is looked forward to with great interest. Their possession will be a great help in the educational work of the school; and it is earnestly to be hoped that all the other schools for the blind in the various States will soon follow the example of Kentucky in securing even more extensive tangible apparatus for teaching the blind. Meantime it is a just matter of pride to the State that she stands among the first in the world for the care she takes of her afflicted children.

There has been, throughout the year, a cordial co-operation on the part of all the teachers for the progress of the school; without that, your Superintendent would be almost powerless for usefulness. Where so much depends upon the conscientiousness with which they discharge their duty, it gives your Superintendent pleasure to testify to the willingness and cheerfulness with which they have performed their duties. Miss Clara Mattingly has especially shown a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the interests of the children that has known no limit of times or seasons, and the example of her energy and zeal has been admirable.

The number of pupils who have received instruction in the Institution since the beginning of the year, is fifty-nine. Their names and residences are given below:

Lily Armstrong,	-	-	-	-	Lexington.
Effie Berry,	-	-	-	-	Lexington.
Matthew Blute,	-	-	-	-	Newport.
Charles Bohanon,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Alice Bradley,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Nannie P. Brown,	-	-	-	-	Warsaw.
Percy S. Boullemet,	-	-	-	-	New Orleans, La.
Mary Cavanaugh,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.

William Clark,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Willis Daffern,	-	-	-	-	Monticello.
Frank Dollins,	-	-	-	-	Glasgow.
John M. Ernst,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Ada Etheridge,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Annie Fahy,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Jane B. Fitzpatrick,	-	-	-	-	Caverna.
Algernon Flournoy,	-	-	-	-	Paducah.
Charles Frederick,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Josephus Gatton,	-	-	-	-	Grayson county.
Teresa Gatton,	-	-	-	-	Grayson county.
Richard J. Hambleton,	-	-	-	-	Ashland.
J. William Heiser,	-	-	-	-	Newport.
Anna C. Homire,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Johanna Kearns,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
Anna Bell Kendall,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
Ellen Kenney,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Mary Ann Landis,	-	-	-	-	Lexington.
Mary K. McCoun,	-	-	-	-	Lexington.
Barbara McKinney,	-	-	-	-	Crab Orchard.
Richard Meade,	-	-	-	-	Ashland.
Thomas Meddis,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
George M. Miller,	-	-	-	-	Hawesville.
Louisa Monohan,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Emma Moorman,	-	-	-	-	Big Springs.
Pamela P. Morehead,	-	-	-	-	Webster county.
Noah B. Morehead,	-	-	-	-	Webster county.
James E. Murray,	-	-	-	-	Newport.
Benj. H. Myers,	-	-	-	-	Nicholas county.
William J. O'Donnell,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
William C. Parker,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Alice Parsons,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Nancy Porter,	-	-	-	-	Pendleton county.
Elizabeth Purdy,	-	-	-	-	Daviess county.
Helen May Purnell,	-	-	-	-	Maysville.
Mary F. Rogers,	-	-	-	-	Lexington.
Georgia Sale,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Elizabeth Schaffer,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Elizabeth B. Sheets,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
James H. Shacklett,	-	-	-	-	Big Springs.
Frederick Telkammer,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.

Emile Trebing,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
John H. Vernon,	-	-	-	-	Elizabethtown.
Mary Alice Walker,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Victoria A. Walker,	-	-	-	-	Cumberland county.
Jane Weaver,	-	-	-	-	Mason county.
Agatha Weaver,	-	-	-	-	Mason county.
Nannie Wems,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
James Whitty,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
William J. Winfrey,	-	-	-	-	Columbia.
Ola Wood,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.

The only drawback that seriously affects the school is the small number of pupils. The building could accommodate thirty more children without materially increasing the expenses of the school. But the difficulty of finding the children, and then persuading their parents to let them enjoy the privileges that the State so freely offers, together with the obstacles of travel to be overcome, have kept our school smaller than those in States intersected in every direction by railroads. Nevertheless, there has been a constant and regular increase of pupils for every quarter during the past year, and the aggregate number this year is greater than it was last.

Thanking you for the cordial sympathy and co-operation that you have always shown me, I most respectfully submit to you this annual report.

B. B. HUNTOON, *Superintendent.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Of the Committee appointed for arrangements, &c., as to heating apparatus in the Blind Asylum.

To the Commissioners of the Kentucky Blind Asylum:

Amount of M. Greenwood & Co.'s bill in full, as per their statement annexed -----	\$6,574 31
Amount of expenditures for sundry items, as per statement of Capt. Z. M. Sherley, Chairman of Committee, annexed -----	387 16
	<u>\$6,961 47</u>

CONDITION OF ACCOUNT.

Amount of appropriation and money drawn -----	\$8,000 00
Amount of expenditures as above -----	\$6,961 47
Balance on hand and to credit Z. M. Sherley, Chairman, at Citizens' Bank -----	1,038 53
	<u>\$8,000 00</u>

Z. M. SHERLEY, *Chairman.*
G. H. COCHRAN,
WILLIAM KENDRICK.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 14, 1873.

STATEMENT OF VARIOUS EXPENDITURES

By Captain Z. M. Sherley, in connection with the introduction of steam heating apparatus into Blind Asylum.

David Lane, for machinery for boilers -----	\$74 44
Harvey Tunstall (colored) moving tank, and dray -----	16 50
Ed. Harris, for brick-work on boilers -----	92 40
Joseph Mitchell, work on tank and boilers -----	51 25
Joseph Retzel, work on sewer -----	26 90
Philip Moorehead, work on sewer -----	26 90
John Fisher and Philip Calimes, cleaning boilers -----	8 00
William Fitzpatrick, hauling twelve loads -----	24 00
James Bridgeford & Co., grate bars -----	63 17
Geo. H. Carey, one half dozen thermometers -----	3 60
	<u>\$387 16</u>

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 15th, 1873.

CINCINNATI, November 12th, 1873.

BLIND ASYLUM, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Bought of M. Greenwood & Co.

Heating apparatus, as per contract -----	\$5,750 00
EXTRAS.	
1 hot water coil -----	105 30
1 independent steam pump -----	200 00
322 feet galvanized iron pipe, 1½, at 60 cents -----	\$193 20
170 feet galvanized iron pipe, 1, at 45 cents -----	76 50
	<u>\$269 70</u>
Less 45 per cent. -----	121 37
	<u>148 33</u>
Amount carried forward -----	<u>\$6,203 63</u>

Amount brought forward.....		\$6,203 63
58 feet pipe, 1½, at 50 cents.....	29 00	
7½ feet pipe, 1½, at 39 cents.....	2 93	
40 feet pipe, 1, at 29 cents.....	11 60	
12 feet pipe, ½, at 15 cents.....	1 80	
3½ feet pipe, ¾, at 12 cents.....	42	
	\$45 75	
Less 50 per cent.....	22 87	
		22 88
6 elbows, 2, at 60 cents.....	3 60	
9 elbows, 1½, at 40 cents.....	3 96	
26 elbows, 1½, at 34 cents.....	8 84	
24 elbows, 1, at 22 cents.....	5 28	
3 elbows, ¾, at 15 cents.....	45	
7 elbows, ½, at 12 cents.....	84	
5 elbows, ¾, at 8 cents.....	40	
1 tee, 2 by 1½, at 85 cents, and ¾ at 22 cents.....	1 07	
6 tees, 1½, at 45 cents.....	2 70	
3 tees, 1½ by 1½, at 60 cents.....	1 80	
3 tees, 1, at 32 cents, and ½ at 16 cents.....	1 44	
1 bushing, 1½ by 1, at 23 cents.....	23	
4 plugs, 1, at 8 cents.....	32	
4 nipples, 1½, at 27 cents.....	1 08	
3 couplings, 1½, at 38 cents, R. and L.....	1 14	
6 nipples, 1½, at 23 cents.....	1 38	
1 coupling, ½, at 12 cents, and 1 at 22 cents, R. and L.....	34	
4 couplings, 1½, at 22 cents.....	88	
5 couplings, 1½, at 30 cents, R. and L.....	1 50	
4 lock-nuts, 1½, at 20 cents.....	80	
	\$38 05	
Less 45 per cent.....	17 13	
		20 92
1 steam trap.....		6 00
1 steam cock, 1½, H. P.....	\$3 40	
4 globe valves, ¾, at \$1 26.....	5 04	
2 globe valves, 1, at \$1 53.....	9 18	
6 globe valves, 1½, at \$2 66.....	5 32	
3 globe valves, ½, at \$1, and ¾ at 80 cents.....	5 40	
	\$28 34	
Less 20 per cent.....	5 66	
		22 68
6 finished Bibb cocks with hose connections.....		13 50
Straps and bolts for brass coils in hot water tank.....		4 29
6 hangers.....		1 00
Lumber for bench.....		6 66
Labor.....		272 00
Dray.....		75
		\$6,574 31

CREDITS.

1873.		
September 24.	Cash Z. M. Sherley.....	\$2,000 00
October 25.	Cash Z. M. Sherley.....	3,000 00
November 13.	Cash Z. M. Sherley.....	1,574 31
		\$6,574 31

Received payment of Z. M. Sherley, Chairman of Building Committee of Kentucky Asylum of the Blind, in full.

M. GREENWOOD & CO.

NOVEMBER 13, 1873.